

What is Claimed:

1. A method for embolizing a target site in a vasculature of a body, comprising:

5 deploying a vaso-occlusive device at a target site in a vasculature of a body; and

delivering energy from a source outside the body to thereby heat the vaso-occlusive device at the target site.

10 2. The method of claim 1, the target site comprising one of an aneurysm, a blood vessel lumen and a fistula.

3. The method of claim 1, the source comprising a magnetic resonance device.

15 4. The method of claim 3, the vaso-occlusive device comprising a ferrous material.

5. The method of claim 1, the source comprising an ultrasound device acoustically coupled to an exterior of the
20 body.

6. The method of claim 1, the source comprising a radio frequency device.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising providing a bioactive agent carried by the vaso-occlusive device, wherein the bioactive agent is released at the treatment site when the vaso-occlusive device is heated.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the delivered heating energy causes a coating on the vaso-occlusive device to at least partially melt or soften, thereby releasing the bioactive agent.

9. The method of claim 1, further comprising providing a bioactive agent carried by the vaso-occlusive device, wherein the bioactive agent is activated at the treatment site when the vaso-occlusive device is heated.

10. A method for embolizing a target site in a body, comprising:
deploying a vaso-occlusive device at a target site in a body;
positioning the body in a magnetic resonance imaging ("MRI") device; and

activating the MRI device to apply a variable magnetic field to the body, thereby heating a highly resistive element in the vaso-occlusive device.

5 11. The method of claim 10, wherein the vaso-occlusive device is sufficiently heated by application of magnetic field energy to cause coagulation of blood at the target site.

10 12. The method of claim 10, wherein the vaso-occlusive device is sufficiently heated by application of magnetic field energy to at least partially melt or soften a coating on the vaso-occlusive device, thereby releasing or activating a bioactive agent carried by the device.

15 13. The method of claim 10, wherein the vaso-occlusive device is deployed at the target site in a three-dimensional shape and sufficiently heated by application of magnetic field energy to at least partially melt and fuse together portions of thereof to stabilize the vaso-occlusive device in the three-
20 dimensional shape.

14. A method for embolizing an aneurysm in a body, comprising:

deploying a vaso-occlusive device in an aneurysm, the device including

a highly conductive coil forming a lumen, and
a highly resistive element at least partially disposed

5 in the lumen;

applying magnetic field energy to the device from a source located outside of the body, thereby heating the highly resistive element and, by way of convective heat transfer from the highly resistive element, heating the coil.

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15. The method of claim 14, the coil comprising platinum; the highly resistive element comprising ferrous material.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein the coil is
15 sufficiently heated to cause blood coagulation in the aneurysm.

17. The method of claim 14, wherein the coil is
sufficiently heated to at least partially melt or soften a
coating on the coil, thereby releasing or activating a bioactive
20 agent.

18. The method of claim 14, wherein the coil is deployed in the aneurysm in a three-dimensional shape and sufficiently heated

to at least partially melt and fuse together portions of thereof
to stabilize the coil in the three-dimensional shape.

19. A method for treating an embolism in a vasculature of a
5 body, comprising:

deploying a vaso-occlusive device in an embolism in the
vasculature of a body; and

delivering energy from a source outside the body to heat the
vaso-occlusive device at the target site, thereby heating blood
10 or tissue in the anuerysm.

20. The method of claim 19, the source comprising a
magnetic resonance device, the vaso-occlusive device comprising a
ferrous material.

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21. The method of claim 19, the source comprising an
ultrasound device acoustically coupled to an exterior of the
body.

20 22. The method of claim 19, the source comprising a radio
frequency device.